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INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY STAFF

3 July 84

Executive Assistant to the DDCI

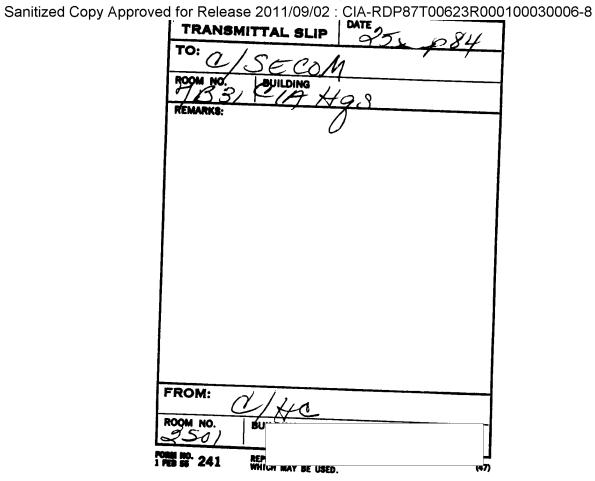
Attached is the letter we discussed yesterday. Apparently, the FBI chairman of SECOM's Technical Advisory Group, set up to ensure Community support to FBI efforts to improve technical security on Capitol "ill, referred Mr. Smith to SECOM when Sen. Baker said he wanted CIA tosurvey the Senate Chamber. Three options suggest themselves:

- 1. Send this to TAG for action and advise Mr. Smith that TAG was set up to ensure Community support to the FBI's internal security function re the Legislative Brench.
- 2. Set up an ad hoc FBI, NSA and CIA Judge Webster.

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 - 3. Advise Mr. Smith that the request

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INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY STAFF

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NOTE TO: Director, ICS

THROUGH: DD/ICS

FROM:

Chairman, HC

SUBJECT: SSCI Hearing on CBW

The IC briefings to the SSCI on 18 September have had a salient impact.

The attached memorandum highlights increasing Congressional interest and concern on the implications of CBW proliferation, potential terrorist use, and the Soviet novel agent development program.

Att: as stated

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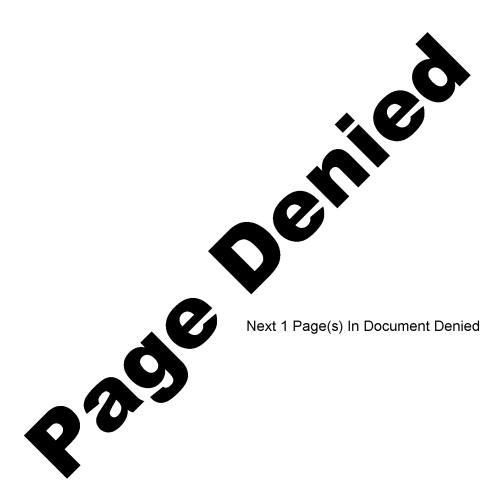
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The Mashington Times 🎉

THE WASHINGTON TIMES '

1, 1984

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The international increase in chemical and biological weapons has outstripped both the ability of U.S. intelligence to monitor the growth and arms control accords to control it.

Those conclusions - or warnings came from a recent classified briefing of the Senate Select Committee on Intel ligence by government specialists in intelligence, defense and arms control.

The committee felt that while Congress has been preoccupied with U.S. foreign policy in Central America, a new menace has come from the surge of research in genetic-engineering and chemical warfare and the apparent willingness of some large and small nations to use weapons resulting from this research.

The official said the senators were particularly troubled that a war could start, not with the much-discussed nuclear "first strike," but with a chemical-biological (CB) "first strike" against the U.S. or its European allies.

The possible use of CB weapons by terrorists for political strikes further complicates the issue.

Most defense planning is based on the ssumption of a major conventional or nuclear weapons attack, and appropriate response plans are in place. Rel-atively little has been done to anticipate. defend against or mitigate the effects of

chemical-biological attacks, he said. (**

One reason for lack of chemical and biological defense planning is that the fields are relatively recent. Genetic, engineering is an example. Experiments are being done by governments. as well as private interests, that have the potential for creating biological weap ons that simply are not addressed in current arms control accords or in defense plans ويتنا

The use of mycotoxins or "yellow rain" in Southeast Asia and probably in Afghanistan are examples, according to an administration official. He said U.S. experts at first were at a loss to detect the mycotoxin which was finally discovered to be a poison produced from a fungus.-

The Soviets have other CB weapons. that are more effective for depopulating an area, he said, but the "yellow rain" is useful for terrorizing a population because the death it causes is hideous [vomiting blood] and the preceding yeliow cloud therefore spreads terror on the battlefield.

The Senate official added that there evidence that a capability to

deliver a large-scale chemicalbiological strike now exists in any of the major world powers. What is possible is that political and military leaders in Washington, D.C., for instance, could be "softened up" prior to a strike by intro-ducing a debilitating virus into the met-

ropolitian area.

Defense experts are aware of Soviet doctrine that calls for CB use as part of a conventional attack through the NATO nations. Soviet forces train for such warfare much more thoroughly than U.S. or other NATO powers do, and their equipment is better prepared to "button up" for fighting in a CB environment.

"It's just too difficult for arms controllers to anticipate all these technologles," the Senate official said.

"This a serious thing that we should be talking to the Soviets about," he

In the 1970s the CIA and arms con-trollers, as part of the U.S.-Soviet policy of detente then in effect, paid relatively little attention to CB weapons because there appeared to be not much work going on in the field and the weapons that did exist were not being used.

President Richard Nixon stopped U.S. cliemical weapon production lines in 1969, though the stockpiles were maintained.

Also, the 19 convention, sign the 1972 Soviets and oth destruction of all biological two points and no production of more. A Reagan administration official called in a classic detents document. There were no verification provisions.

ity in CB, things have changed. Along with research, in bloongineering and other areas, CB weapons have been used in the Iran-Iraq war, and many govern-ment officials believe that the Soviets have experimented with them in Afghanistan, at least initially, since their 1979 invasion of that country.

In Southeast Asia, where the use of "yellow rain" has been better verified, administration sources say that North Vietnam is thought to have secured mycotoxins—and training for their w — from the Soviets

While there is no new, startling informetion in the briefing by "the commu-nity," as the Senate official called the CIA, defense and other specialists, the information in its worldwide con implies that the United States is in danger of being overtaken by events.

Thomas D. Brandt



WASHINGTON (AP) - The State Department spent when it comes to using ocean intertwent spent; when it comes to using ocean intertwent sir more than \$400,000 in two years on ocean travel, mostly in travel would be cheaper, the State Department region for the class, for embassy employees who could have unations have about as much backbone as a jellyfish. How for a fraction of the cost, Sen. William Proximite Sen. Proximite said with the cost sen. William Proximite Sen. Proximite said with the cost sen. William Proximite Sen. Proximite said with the cost sen. The comes of the said with the said with the cost sen.

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